against Van Buren, as the successor of Jackson; the re-organization of the United States Bank un der a State charter from Pennsylvania; the doings of the workingmen or radicals, and the anti-Masons. were then subjects absorbing the public attention, and left no room for the introduction of the new element of native Americanism, which was destined eventually to have so important an influence In the year 1836, an excitement sprung up in this

city among the firemen and their friends, in consequence of the removal of James Gulick, Chief Engineer, by the democratic Common Council. The opportunity was seized upon by the President of the Native American Association to increase the importance and influence of the natives, by bringing for ward Gulick as a candidate for the important office of Register of the city and county, against William H. Bunn, the regular nominee of Tammany Hall. Negotiations were entered into between the natives, the firemen, and the whigs, by which Gulick was made their joint candidate for Register. The natives also adopted the whig candidates for Congress, Senate, and Assembly. Gulick and part of the whig Congress ticket and their Senator, were also adopted by the radicals, or locofocos proper. The result was an overwhelming defeat o the Tammany Hall democrats, who barely saved one-half of their Congress and Assembly tickets-the allied forces of natives, whigs, firemen, and radicals carrying the other portions of the several tickets.

The following shows a part of the result:-

Gulick's majority 6,052

lambreleng, (dem.)..... 16,447 | Tambreleng, (dem.) | 16,447 | 16,000 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 16,198 | 17,524 | 17,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198 | 18,198

Curtis, Moore, Monroe and Hasbronck, were on the radical ticket, and Curtis, Wheeler, Hoffman and Monroe were on the native ticket. Consequently, the natives were supposed to have caused the election of Hoffman and Curtis, and by running Monroe, to have caused the election of Cambreleng and Moore, over Wheeler and Van Wagenen, the defeated whigh

Frederick A. Tallmadge was, at this election, by the united vote of whigs, natives, firemen, and radicals, elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. The whigs and natives also elected seven of the thirteen members of Assembly, one of the latter being chosen at special election, in consequence of a tie between Stoneall, (dem.) and Patterson, (whig.) Van Buren's majority in the city, at this election, for President, was 1,069; Marcy's for Governor, 592.

At the elections of 1837 and 1838, the natives act ed with the whigs and supported the various nominations of the latter for State, Legislative and municipal offices. The numerical force of the natives in this city, at that time, was estimated at 1,000 or 1.200 votes, which was sufficient at various times to hold the balance of power between the whigs and democrats in the city. At the November election, in 1837, the whigs nominated three of their Aldermen for the county offices of Sheriff, County Clerk, and Coroner, viz : Jacob Acker, Joseph Hoxie and Ira B. Wheeler. The natives adopted this trio of Aldermen as their candidates, although only the latter approved of the native American organization, and it was afterwards a source of bitter regret with the natives that they had aided in the election of Acker and Hoxie, who subsequently denounced them as a party on all occasions. Aaron Clark, who was twice elected Mayor by the joint votes of the whigs and natives, was always regarded as a thorough native American, and his course as chief magistrate of the city was popular with the natives, but obnexious to naturalized citizens, which accelerated his defeat in

The amalgamation of the natives with the whigs, in 1837, destroyed their importance as a political organization, but they still kept up their association, turning their attention occasionally from politics to gambling, as an occupation for leisure hours. The large whig majority at the November election of 1837 had dwindled to a mere trifle in the spring of 1838, and the whig leaders were anxious to secure every shadow of support that was offered to them remnant of the rican Association, then holding occasional sessions at Howard House, demanded that two of their men should be placed on the whig Assembly ticket, as a condition of their support to the whig nominations. This was accordingly done by the whig nominating convention, and the whig and native ticket was elected - William H. Seward also receiving 800 majority in this city for Governor. This majority was doubtless owing to the votes he received from the native Americans. The Governor, it would seem, was sufficiently aware of this fact to induce him to appoint subsequently the President of the Native American Association to an office of considerable profit and responsibility, at the same time that he was making advances to Bishop Hughes and the Catholic leaders. After the year 1838, we hear no more of the original native American party as a political association-but a native American feeling grew up in the democratic party, (as we remarked in a former article.) which on various occasions defeated a portion of the tickets nominated at Tammany Hall The operations of Bishop Hughes on the public school question, which at one time caused the nomination of a Catholic ticket for Senate and Assembly, had the effect to cause divisions between Americans and adopted citizens at Tammany Hall. Mr. William B. Maclay, while a democratic member of Assembly, caused an alteration in the School Law, which being considered more favorable to the Catholics than the old law, made Mr. Maclay a favorite with the Catholic demoats, and he was elected to Congress in 1842 and \$44, mainly through their aid and influence. On he other hand, John McKeon twice lost his election Congress in consequence of the native American

In 1843, the native American party was revived under the name of "American Republican." The principal actors in the new organization were democrats who were dissatisfied with the appointments of Irishmen and other foreigners to office, and to the countenance given to the Roman Catholic Church on the public school question by the democratic party. The new party named a full ticket for the support of the voters at the fall election of 1843. Mr. M. M. Quackenboss was nominated for Senator, and Charles Henry Hall for Sheriff, both of whom were well known democrats. The remainder of the ticket was composed of democrats and whigs. The result of the election on Senator was as follows:-Democrat, 14,327; whig, 14,292; native, 8,550. The natives also polled about two hundred votes in Kings and Richmond

counties.

This election showed that the whigs and natives combined had a large majority in the city, and many of the whigs were anxious for a union of the two parties at the ensuing municipal election, in April, 1844. This was resisted by those whig leaders who believed that the effect of such union would be to injure the prospects of Mr. Clay at the coming Presidential election. The natives, without seeking an amaigamation, nominated James Harper for Mayor, and full tickets for Aldermen and Assistants in each ward of the city. Most of the whig party co-operated with them, notwithstanding their teaders nominated Morris Franklin for Mayor and full tickets for members of the Common Council. The result was the election of Harper, and two thirds of the members of the Common Council of the native American nominations. Not a single whig was chosen to either board. The vote for M yor was as follows:--

completely in the power of the native Americans. It was evident that without the aid of the natives, no hopes existed for the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, so far as the vote of the city of New York was concerned; and as the natives demanded the election of their canditates for Congress, Senate and Assembly, those offices were conceded to them by the whigs, a'though nominal whig tickets were brought out in the usual way.

A native or American republican organization was effected in Brooklyn, in April 1844. The following was the vote for Mayor:

ganized in Philadelphia county in the early part of 1844, a meeting of the natives took place in Kensington, on an evening in May, of that year, which meeting was interrupied by a number of foreigners. Some altercation ensued, and a shot was fired among the natives. From that time a series of most serious riots commenced, which were con-tinued, at various times, in the month of May and renewed in July, as we have stated in our former article. The result was a loss of many lives, and a great destruction of property, including several churches. These riots and the excitement occasioned thereby caused an immediate increase of strength in the native American organization of Philadelphia city and county. At the annual elections previous to 1844, the city of Philadelphia generally gave a whig majority of more than 2,000, while the average democratic majority in the coun ty, comprising the suburbs, was sometimes 3,000. The changes in the city in consequence of the native American excitement were not sufficient to destroy the whig predominance, but the county was completely revolutionized by the natives at first election which took place after the riots. The whigs being anxious to elect their candidate for Governor, in October, 1844, preliminary to the Presidential election in November following, a partial coalition took place between the whigs and natives, by which the latter [supported Markle, the whig candidate for Governor, and a portion of the whigs voted for the candidates of the natives for Congress, county officers, and members of the Legislature. The result was the election of the whig tickets in the city, and the native Legisla-

Markle, (whig) ... 23,420 Shunk, (dem.) ... 17,465 Native and whig majority...... 5,975 It was calculated that about 2.500 democratic natives voted for Shunk, notwithstanding the understanding between the leaders of the two parties. At the Presidential election one month afterwards, a still larger number of the natives refused to vote for Mr. Clay. Polk's majority in the State was 6,382 over Clay. The vote of Philadelphia was as follows:

tive ticket in the county, by large majorities. Two

natives, one whig, and one democrat were elected to Congress from the city and county. The vote in the city and county for Governor stood as follows:

5,369-13,492 18,851

Clay's majority in Phila. city and county.... 4,438 In 1840 Van Buren had a majority of 333 in the city and county over Harrison. The natives therefore effected a change of 4,771 in favor of Mr. Clay, while the remainder of the State in the aggregate changed the other way. In 1843, before the organization of the native Americans, the democratic majority in the State for Canal Commissioner was 14,581, and in 1842, for Governor, it was 23,903. So it appears that the whigs actually gained largely by the aid of the natives, although they failed to carry the State for Mr. Clay in 1844.

The following was the vote of the Second Congress district, comprising most of the city of Philadelphia, for member of Congress in October, 1844 :--

 Aashmead (native).
 3,118

 Kneass (dem.).
 3,513

 In the county the native plurality was large on

the Congress and Legislative tickets, over both democrats and whigs. Levin and Campbell (natives) were elected to Congress, and Charles J. Ingersol (democrat) by a small plurality, in consequence of the large whig vote given in that section

of the county for a candidate of their own party. In the city of New York, an arrangement took place between the whig and native leaders, by which it was understood that the native Congress, Senate and Assembly tickets were to be supported by the whigs as far as possible, although nominally whig candidates were kept up for effect; and the native leaders were to support Mr.Clay for President, and the whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor. This coalition was as nearly complete as could have been expected, considering that five thousand whigs had refused to join with the natives in the election of Mayor, in April 1844, whereas now, the whig dissentients who refused to vote the native local tickets were reduced to less than one thousand, which was however less than the number of democratic natives who refused to vote for Mr. Clay. It was estimated, that about four thousand democratic natives who had previously voted for Jackson and Van Buren at previous elections voted for Mr. Clay in 1844, but their support was insufficient to give

the electoral vote of the State to the whigs. The following was the vote of the city in Novem

ber 1844 for Presidential electors :— Polk. 2: Clay. 2:	3.302
For Congress. Natives. 3d District. Miller 6,613 Nicoll 4th Lawrence 6,438 Maclay 5th Woodruff 6,114 Leonard 6th Noodruff 6,114 Leonard 6	1,917 Dem. 5,388 5,783 3,009 7,750
Total	929

In the Second Congressional District Henry J.

elected, as follows:-		
King's county	Seaman 5,105 1,059	Murphy. 4,650 1,036
Total	6,164 ority	5,686 478

buted the defeat of Mr. Clay to the influence and votes of naturalized citizens, which the democrats took care to secure for Pelk. In Boston, Mr. Webster, in a speech, suggested to the whige the idea of forming themselves into an American party, and a delegation from Massachusetts visited this city after the election to consult with leading whigs on the subject, but nothing was done except to lament over their disastrous and unexpected overthrow. It was, however, hard for the whigs of this city to lose the Presidential election after they had helped the natives elect their members of Congrees and of the Legislature. An immediate disso-lution therefore took place of the partnership between the whigs and natives. At the election for Mayor of New York in April, 1845, the following was the result._

Havemeyer, (dem.). 24,367
Harper, (native). 17,485
Selden, (whig). 7,032
Not a single native was elected to the Common Council, and with the exception of four or five whigs, that body was composed of democrats.

Comparing the above vote for Harper with the na-tive vote for Senator, &c., when the party was organized, in November, 1843, and then mustered 8,550 votes, it will be seen that nearly nine thousand whigs voted to sustain Harper. The dissolution of partnership was not, therefore, complete, but that was reserved for the next election.

In Brooklyn the whigs and natives also separated in April, 1845, when the following was the vote for

York for State Senator was as follows:-

This election proved that the natives were reduced to their original elements, at the starting point of November, 1843; after two years experiment. But they still retained a State Senator at Albany, and their members of Congress from this State and

Pennsylvania, at Washington.

The election for Mayor in April, 1846, resulted as follows:-to revise the Constitution of New York, was held in April, 1846. The following was the vote for each

the natives or American republicans, as they continued to call themselves. They however rallied their forces, and ventured to nominate ex-Judge Ogden Edwards as their candidate for Governor, and George Folsom for Lieutenant Governor, after the democrats had nominated Silas Wright and Addison Gardiner, and the whigs John Young and Hamilton Fish, for those offices. The vote of this city for Governor was as follows (November, 1846):-

wards received only 6,305 votes, while Young had 198,878, and Wright 187,306. After this, the natives made no important struggle as a separate party in this State. They however claimed the credit of first nominating General Taylor for the Presidency, both

here and in Philadelphia.

Following the movement of the natives in Philadelphia, we find the following was the state of the vote in that city and county, in October, 1845:-

5	PHILADELPHIA CITY.
R	Mayor.—Whig
Į.	Native4,524
l.	Democrat3,928
l.	PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
	Senator.—Democrat
	Native
E	Whig
E	At the annual election, in October, 1846, the na-

tives re-elected Levin to Congress from the first district, county of Philadelphia, viz:-.....3,143

The total native vote in the city was 2,993, and in the county 10,117-their entire vote in the State, for Canal Commissioner, at the same time, was 15,424only 2,314 of which votes were given out of the city and county of Philadelphia. The aggregate native Congressional vote was about the same.

In Massachusetts an organization of the native Americans took place in 1845. They nominated Henry Shaw, of Berkshire-formerly a democratic member of Congress, State Senator, &c., and recently a member of our New York Common Council -as their candidate for Governor. The following was the vote of the State for Governor in November,

 Briggs, (whig)
 49,499

 Davis, (democrat)
 35,063

 Sewall, (abolition)
 7,215

 Shaw, (native)
 7,119

 In Boston, after several trials, the natives succeeded in electing Thomas A. Davis, Mayor, in 1845. He died in office the same year. In December, 1847, the native candidate for Mayor, (Betton,) received only 866 votes; Quincy, whig, 4,756-all others 3,274.

lies,) received 2,876 votes in the State. We should have mentioned that the natives nomi. nated candidates for Congress in this city and in the Second, Eighth and Ninth districts, in the fall of 1846, with the following result at the election in

In 1847, the native candidate for Governor, (Bay-

	F (0.5)	that year :-	Whig.	Dem.	37.45
Second District			renig.		Native.
		Ct	5,040	5,267	671
Third	**		4,560	4,609	232
Fourth	"		4.057	4.749	805
Fifth	44		4.205	3,800	1.493
Sixth	44			6,071	1.841
Eighth	"			5,221	1,209
Ninth	"	*******		4,719	63

we have given the result of the most important elections where native Americanism has had much influence. Our statements show that the party has heretofore existed mainly as a local organisation, effecting only the elections in cities and towns where native citizens come most in contact with naturaliz-ed citizens. It is probable that the operations of the Know Nothings will be similar in their effects, but with some advantages at present, in consequence of the disjointed condition of the old political parties.

We have before mentioned that the native Americans co-operated with the whigs in the nomination and election of General Taylor in 1848. Without the aid of the natives in Pennsylvania, Genera Taylor could not have received the vote of that State, and consequently would not have been elected President, nor would the whigs have acquired power under him and Mr. Fillmore. Numerous natives were rewarded with office under Taylor's administration, but many more were disappointed.

Mrs. Henrietta Robinson, the Murderess, HER ANTECEDENTS AND HER NAME.

(From the Troy Budget, June 17.)
We announced yesterday that Mr. Wood had succeeded in obtaining an interview with Mrs. Robinson. We give below Mr. W.'s statement, based upon that interview, in which it will be seen that the assertion is reiterated that the veiled prisoner is not a member of the Wood family. If Mr. Wood had given more details of that interview of one hour and a half, the statement would doubtless have been more satisfactory to the public:—

given more details of that interview of one hour and a half, the statement would doubtless have been more satisfactory to the public:—

To the Editors of the Dahly Wing:—

Six—After having presented to you such proofs as I supposed would be satisfactory to yourself and the public, that the woman calling herself Henrietta Robinson, in the jail of this city, was not one of the daughters of the late Robert Wood, Esq., of Quebec, I was informed by several persons in this city that this woman was reported to have made various statements in relation to the Wood family of Quebec, which, at least, showed a somewhat familiar knowledge of the family. I became very anxious to confront the woman face to face, in the presence of any or all of her counsel, knowing that she could not answer one out of half a dozen questions I would put to her, which it would be readily seen a sister of mins could not fall to do. Supposing that I could thus readily dispet the delusion that she was a member of my family, I was also solictious to see her, and, if possible, ascertain whether she had actually any knowledge or acquaintance with our family, as what she was reported to have said seemed to prove. After repeated attempts to obtain a sight of this woman since my arrival in this city, I only succeeded yesterday afternoon; and I now declare that never to my knowledge have I seen this woman before I saw her in the jail in this city, nor have I now the slightest knowledge or suspicion who she is, or where she came from.

I have endeavored in every way I could devise, or which was suggested to me, to procure an interview with this woman in the presence of her counsel, or of any person who knew my sisters, formerly residing in this city, but have not been able to do so. She promised yesterday, and professed to be anxious to see me this morning, in presence of Mr. Plerson, one of her counsel. I immediately procured the consent of Mr. Plerson to accompany me to the jail for that purpose; if when we called there this morning I was informed at th

proofs made public.

Troy, June 16, 1854.

State of New York. Rensselaer county, ss.—William F. Wood, of the city of Quebe, in the province of Lower Canada, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, by him signed, is true.

W. F. WOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 10th day of June, 1854. Wx. B. Whauff, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Whatever may be the result of the question of identity, it is certain that the mass of the public acquiesce in the propriety of the verdict of the jury in her case, and hold in just execration the criminal herself and the errors which have marked her career. The mysteries and doubts which veil her history, and the sir of pseudo-romance in which rumor clothes the story of her life, have not availed to leasen in public estimation the enormity of her crime, or to decrease the chances of ultimate punishment. Whether she be a Wood, a Campbell, a Robinson, or, as stated by the Whig, an illegitimate scion of royalty, does not avail to remove the terrible verdict of guilty which the jury has rendered in her case. Of still less importance is the obtrusive query—"Was Mrs. Robinson a student of the Troy Female Seminary?" The solution of one or all the mysteries of her life, will not blot out the cold and formal fact that she stands convicted of the highest crime known to the laws of the country." Of her case it may well be said—

No florid prose nor honeyed lies of rhyme, Can blazon evil decis or consecrate a crime.

May well be said—

No florid prose nor honeyed lies of rhyme,
Can blazon evil deeds or consecrate a crime.

Since the above was in type the following article
from the Quebec Observer of June 14th, has reached
us. It seems hardly probable, if Mrs. Robinson was
Mrs. Campbell as stated, that the son of Mr. Wood
should not have been cognizant of the facts stated
by the Observer—and still less probable that he by the Coserver—and still less probable that he should have stated the belief that she never was a

should not have been cognizant of the facts stated by the Observer—and still less probable that he should have stated the belief that she never was a resident of Quebec:—

There lived, not very long ago, opposite the gate of the English Cathedral, in Garden street, a rather good looking, genteelly dressed woman, named Campbell, who kept a tavern. She soon became notorious. Of a free and easy disposition, loose notions of morality and winning manners, she attracted hoats of admirers, and among them was a zerjeant of the line to whom she was afterwards married. Mirs Campbell indulged in a variety of freaks, as most of our readers will resollect, before her last departure hence. She was even in court, the observed of all observers, and sat unveiled. By her first marriage well connected, this loose, unfortunate, and disorderly woman, now convicted of the helicous crime of murder under the name of Mrs. Robinson, obtained the assistance of the late Robert Wood, Esq., merchant, of this city, on sundry occasions. Married to the late Henry Campbell, she was the wife of a son of an old and esteemed friend of the late Mr. Wood, whom Mr. Wood always took an interest in. He forwarded him in the world as far as his influence and money even would do it. Nor did he content himself with serving to his utmost the son of an esteemed friend. When that son had followed his father to the grave, Mr. Wood recollected the wife. That woman repays such kindness by representing herself to be a Miss Wood! The miserable convict was sometime a Presbyterian. On one occasion, after the death of her husband, through the services of a clergyman, to whom she had applied for spiritual aid, Mrs. Campbell obtained a sum of money to enable her to go to the United States, where she represented that the had friends. Mr. Wood gave her £20, and the late Hon. John Nelson gave her £20. With this money she started off, went as far as Montreal, and returned to Quebec again. Mr. Nelson called to inquire of her friends whether or no Mrs. Campbell has fely reac

In the Second Congressional District Henry J.

Seman (native), supported also by the whigs, was elected, as follows:—

Seman (native), supported also by the whigs, was elected, as follows:—

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Seman (native), supported also by the whigs, was elected, as follows:—

Seman (native), supported also by the whigs, was elected, as follows:—

Seman (native), supported also by the whigs, as the following results and the state in 1840 of the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is about the same as their vote for Governor the Kitag is an implementation of the Wash Street House, on the corner of Wash and Thirteenth streets, of two mas arrived the matter was the Kitag is an implementation of the Wash Street House, on the corner of Wash and Interest the State is part to the white the wast to the the state in 1840 content the waste of the Wash Street House, on the corner of Wash and Interest the waste of the Wash Street House, on the corner of Wash and Interest the State is the State in Interest in Interest the State is the State in Intere

Our West Point Correspo WEST POINT, N. Y., June 17, 1854.

The Chemical Examination—Presentation of Di-plomas to the Graduates—Rank of Graduation— The Last Parade—Military Fireworks—The

Conclusion of the Examination. The examination of the second class in chemistry came up yesterday morning, and was continued until finished at 4 o'clock P. M. The text book in this department is that by Dr. Kane, and though the whole course is thus contained in one volume, it is as long in proportion to the time devoted to it as any other in the academy. Two years should be devoted to the successful prosecution of this study at the Military Academy, but at present it is made subordinate to all other studies in the second class course. Hurried over, as it must therefore necessarily be, the cadet finds that he has so much of the subject to learn, and so little time in which to acquire it, that it is truly surprising that at the end of the year he should know anything whatever of the first part of his course. Taking all these things into consideration, the examination passed in chemistry was a very superior one, and both professor and instructors may congratulate themselves upon having thus successfully terminated their yearly labor.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the members of the graduating class assembled in the chapel, for the purpose of re-ceiving their diplomas from the hands of the a ca-demic board. They were first addressed at their own request by Mr. Bayard, the member of the present Board of Visiters, from New Jersey. The address, though possessing the fault of great length, was well adapted to the occasion. The speaker touched somewhat upon political subjects, and spoke at length against annexation of territory to the United States. He warned the graduates against forgetting that they were citizens while remembering that they were soldiers, and concluded his remarks by presenting them as a model for their imitation the first great Commander-in-Chief of the American army, General George Washington. Col. Lee, the Superintendent of the Academy, accompanied by his adjutant, Brevet Major Porter, then came forward, and presented the graduates with their diplomas, according to the rank of their graduation, as follows: own request by Mr. Bayard, the member of the pre-

their graduation, as follows:—

1 G.W.Custis Lee, at large.
2 Henry L. Abbot, Mass.
3 Thomas H. Ruger, Wis.
4 Oliver O. Howard, Me.
5 Thos. J. Treadwell, N.H.
6 C. N. Turnbull, at large.
7 James Peshler, Ala.
8 Henry W. Closson, Vt.
9 Judson D. Bingham, Ia.
10 John Pegram, Va.
11 Charles G. Rogers, Va.
12 Thos. J. Wright, at large.
13 James E. B. Stuart, Va.
14 Archibald Gracie, jr. N.J.
15 John R. Smead, at large.
16 Michael R. Morgan, La.
17 Stephen D. Lee, S. C.
18 Milton T. Carr, Va.
19 William D. Pender, N. C.
20 Loomis L. Landon, N. Y.
21 John T. Greble, Pa.
22 John P. Villepigue, S. C.
23 Henry A. Smalley, Vt.

The presentation being concluded, the band struck

21 John T. Greble, Pa. 44 D. H. Brotherton, Pa. 22 John P. Villepirue, S. C. 45 Horace Randall, Texas. 23 Henry A. Smalley, Vt. 46 John McCleary, Ohio.

The presentation being concluded, the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and the spectators began slowly to leave the building. A few minutes thereafter the drum beat for parade; it was the last for the first class. The companies were formed in front of the barracks and marched out to the parade ground, the band the while playing the "Dashing White Sergeant." The battalion being formed upon the parade ground, the melancholy notes of "Home, Sweet Home" arose upon the breeze, in honor of the graduating class; and the band, while marching in review, called up pleasant but mournful recollections within the breast of every one present, as they breathed forth the plaintive air of "Auld Lang Syne."

In the evening the whole plain was illuminated by successive displays of military fireworks. Rockets crossed the heavens in every direction, while fireballs, shot from the mortar battery, rolled flaming upon the ground. Other missiles, bursting in the air, were transformed into myriads of hissing serpents, while constellations of burning stars seemed ever descending upon the earth. Fiery pigeons crossed and recrossed the plain. Explosive mixtures were fired from the dock battery out upon the surface of the water, and a general rejoicing seemed to occupy the minds of all.

At reveille on Saturday morning, the first class was relieved from duty; and by breakfast time, clothed in full new suits of citizens' dress, they might have been seen thronging the various public offices upon the Point. Not a single gray coat was among their number; and it would seem as though they had panted as much for the simple garb of the citizen, as they had for the highest academic honors of this military institution. The greater part of them took the morning boat for New York city, and before the day had expired, they had all left the scenes of their four years severe struggle.

The examination of t

single grade, and everything is ripe for the coming encampment. The barracks will be evacuated during the early part of the coming week, and the duties of the camp are all that will engross the attention of the cadets until the commencement of the new term upon the 1st of September next.

tention of the cadets until the commencement of the new term upon the 1st of September next.

A. B. C.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

INTERESTING OPINION ON HABRAS CORFUS.

JUNE 19.—In the matter of John Hatton, as Infant.—This is a case of habeas corpus to determine the proper custody of an orphan boy. In such cases, it is well settled that the Court acts, not as between adverse litigants, but with a sole view to the welfare of the child, and to a certain extent, especially when reasonable, consults the child's wishes. The boy, John Hatton, is alleged by his uncle to be "restrained of his liberty by one Alexander Child wishes. The boy, John Hatton, is alleged by his uncle to be "restrained of his liberty by one Alexander Gibble of Upper Red Hock." This allegation is not only denied by Minkler, but is overthrown entirely by the personal examination of the boy himself. He says he is perfectly satisfied, and even anxious, to remain where he is, on a farm in the country where his father lived, and where he himself has also lived for several years. His uncle, it is true, alleges that the boy is at times employed in "milking cows and making fires." But is not such an occupation, with suitable intervals of schooling, in a rural neighborhood, far more appropriate than "washing the tumblers and sweeping the floors" of a drinking establishment in Great Jones street? The boy, it is said, is not of sufficient age to exercise a sound discretion. He is cleven years old; and his answers as well as his years demonstrate his intelligence. He showed his good sense, too, as I conceive, in leaving the place of his uncle's choice for that of his own. And as to "milking cows and making fires," at which his guardian so much revolts, the first is an occupation in which the most distinguished men of the land have delighted, and the second a habit which even presidents and schoolars, without lowering their dignity, have continued during the days of their highest elevation. Mr. Minkler, to whom the writ of h

feel myself called upon to make the same order which he did. The boy must therefore be remanded to the care and custody of Mr. Minkler, in whose family he has lived for so many years, and in which he has expressed his wish to remain; and in wrich, I am well satisfied, his morals, his cemfort, and his permanent welfare will be best promoted.

THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.

McCafferty vs. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets.

ROCOSEVELT J.—The plaintiff in this case is an inhoitant of Williamsburg. He does not pretend that he will be subjected to any undue taxation if the contract for cleaning certain streets in the city of New York, instead of being given him, shall be granted to the higher bidders. His object is, or at least purports to be, profit, and profit only. He does not desire to clean the streets of New York merely for the satisfaction of cleaning them; or, if he does, no one will prevent, in that respect, the gratification of his wishes. If he has a legal claim he must, like other suitors, wait until it can in due course be legally established; if he has none, there is no reason for an injunction to prevent an interference with that which does not exist. The right of the plaintiff, if any, is to the profit, if any, which he would realize. He has no right to stop the cleaning of the streets; and it may be that when the case comes to be finally tried, instead of profit, his contract, had he deltained it, will appear to have eseen a besing one. If he is bids, as suggested by the officer in charge of the same delta to the plaintiff, if any, is to the profit, his contract, had he deltained it, will appear to have eseen a bosing one. If he is bids, as suggested by the officer in charge of the same the second spring. This strengthens the tree very much by concentrating the sap. The leaves are much larger than those of trees not praned; they thus acquire a beautiful shape, and give more shade than if they are more shade from Japan.

If he is bids, as suggested by the officer in charge of the same of t

the department, were merely sham propositions—a point to be hereafter determined by evidence—such would probably be the result. At all events, it would be monstrous to say that the streets of this city are to continue festering with filth until the claims, real or unfounded, of an inhabitant of Williamsburg shall, after perhaps years of litigation, be reached in their order, and finally disposed of. Preliminary inquisitions are within the discretion of the court—they are not in every case matter of strict right—and, after a hearing on both sides, and a denial of all fraud, an injunction clearly ought not to be continued where it is not necessary to the rights of the one party and is certain to be most prejudicial to those of the other. In a case, too, where the public health is concerned, there is no room and no time for hesitation. The injunction, which was issued ex parte, must therefore be dissolved. Order accordingly.

Judge Clarrer said—On mature consideration I fully concur in the above opinion, and would have come to the same conclusion if the motion to dissolve had been made before me, and if the same arguments were presented to me as were submitted to Judge Roosevelt on the motion.

The Street Preaching Disturbers. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Judge Beebe. JUNE 19.—The examination of those persons who were screeted on charge of disturbing the peace in the Park on Sunday, during the preaching of the itinerant ministers, came off yesterday at 10 o'clock, in the room of the Court of General Sessions, which was crowded to suffocation by the friends of the prisoners, all of whom listened eagerly

to the proceedings.

HELD TO BAIL.

The first prisoners brought before the ber were Joseph McKnight and Daniel Collins, charged with committing

assault and battery.

Stephen O'Keefe, being duly sworn, deposed—That he esides at 22 Prince street, and that on Sunday, the 18th he was present and saw a man, whose name to deponent is unknown, badly beaten by several persons, and that he dentifies Joseph McKnight and Daniel Collins as two of

the persons who beat him; that the assault took place in a clothing store, next door to Garrick's porter house, in Chatham street.

John Inglis identified the prisoners, and corroborated the first witness's testimony.

Asron Swarts then came forward and went bail for Mc-Knight in the sum of \$300; Collins' father also went bail for him in the sum of \$300. Both prisoners were then set at liberty, to appear at the Court of General Sessions in July.

in July.

David McNiel was next placed at the bar.

Officer Brown, attached to the Chief's office, being dolg sworn, deposed—That he was present at the difficulty in the Park on Sunday, and saw David McNiel, now present, there; that he saw him strike a man a heavy blow in the face, whose name is unknown to the deponent.

Officer Smith deposed—That he saw David McNiel strike the man alluded to in officer Brown's statement, and that he saw no cause for the blow.

acc, whose name is unknown to the deponent.

Officer Smith deposed.—That he saw David McNiel strikes the man alluded to in officer Brown's statement, and that he saw no cause for the blow.

The priscoer was bailed out by Daniel E. Goodwin in the sum of \$500.

William Burns was then placed at the bar. Captain Stevenson, of the Sixteenth ward police, being duly sworn, deposed.—That he was present in the Park on Sunday, and he saw there William Burns, now present, guity of disorderly conduct and using threatening language and gestures. Burns was bailed out by Owea Kenny in the sum of \$500.

Themas Irvin was then placed at the bar, charged with assault and battery. Officer Reed deposed that he was present in the Park during the difficulty, and there saw the prisoner, Thomas Irvin, strike a man, who is to deponent unknown, a violent blow in the face; that he was an old man, and several had hold of him at the time; saw me provocation given for the blow. Held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer.

George Wilson was then brought to the bar. Officer Titus deposed that he arrested Wilson, and saw him make a blow at officer Keefe, but could not say that he hit him; saw him strike another man, whose name is unknown to witness, who thereupon arrested him. Held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge.

James Duff was then brought up. Officer Wooley deposed that he arrested Duff in the Park, and that he was guilty of disorderly conduct and using exciting language to the crowd. Held to bail in the sum of \$700.

George Fallis was next brought to the bar. Officer Welsh, of the Second ward police, deposed, in reference to the conduct of the prisoner, that he arrested the prisoner in the Park; that he saw the prisoner, with other men, have a man named Thos. Carney down on the ground, beating him, and deponent had great difficulty in extricating the man, who refused to release his hold on him until witness struck him with his club. Held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer.

Ebenezer West was next brought before the bar of

DISCHARGED.

was guilty of disorderly conduct. Held to bail in the sum of \$200.

DISCHARGED.

Michael Kelly and Thos. Casey, against whom no evidence going to show that any overt act was committed by them was produced, were discharged by the Court, who reprimanded them for being present at all on such an occasion.

REMARKS OF JUDGE BEEEE.

His Honor Judge Beebe, after the examination had all teen gone through with, said, in reference to the street preaching rows in the Park on Sundays, that he was desirous, as far any man, to maintain the majesty of the laws. If any persons came to the Park with the intention of disturbing the preacher he would go as far as any magistrate in protecting the person of the preacher and preserving his right. But, on the other hand, if any persons came there for the purpose of disturbing the peace by recklessly knocking down men, women and chill-dren, for little or no cause, they would be punished to the extent of the law. If any of those preach came to the Park next Sunday, and there disturbed the peace and quietness of the city, they would be arrested and severely punished. Not a man or a boy could go into the crowd with the intention of creating a disturbance without his being "spotted" by the police. Every man who would go into that crowd would be surely "spotted," arrested, and, on trial for the olience, be punished to the business of any body of men to take the law into their own hands, and inflict personal chastisement on any one, whether he be a native or a foreigner. Such scenes as he, witnessed yesterday (Sunday) were blasphemy, and a shame and disgrace to the city; for crowds of men and boys came there for no other purpose than that of creating a disturbance—having a fight. The learned of the law the bea native or a foreigner. Such scenes as he, witnessed yesterday (Sunday) were blasphemy, and a shame and disgrace to the city; for crowds of men and boys came there for no other purpose than that of creating a disturbance—having a fight. The learned for the peace, would be promptly arre

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judges Mitchell, (P. J.,) Roosevolt, and Clerke.
DECISIONS.

JUNE 19.—Beck vs. Stephen & Ryburn.—Order of special term, sustaining the injunction, affirmed, with costs.

McIntyre & Smith vs. Kingsley and others.—Order of special term, sustaining injunction, affirmed, with costs.

Shight vs. Reid.—Order of special term affirmed, with costs.

Ward vs. Begg.—Order of special term reversed, without costs.

Ward vs. Begg.—Order of special term reversed, without costs.

De Voss vs. Johnson, Receiver of Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment of referee reversed, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Tallman vs. the Rochester City Bank.—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Rourke and Wife vs. Mahan and others.—Decree of Surrogate sustaining the will affirmed, with costs.

Van Riper vs. Cook.—Report of referee affirmed, with costs.

Van Riper es. Cook.—Report of Teleco-with costs.

Bailey vs. the Western Vermont Railroad Com-pany.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

The People, at the Relation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, vs. the Bodrd of Supervisors of the City of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Jenkins.

Indument affirmed, with costs.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., of New York vs. Duncan P. Campbell—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Banks us. O'Dell.—New trial denied, and judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Wm. Rider vs. J. F. Pond.—Order of special term

to be modified.

Mills vs. Thursby.—Judgment modified.

Perry vs. Street & Ward.—New trial granted.

Costs to abide the event.

Tiomas vs. Thomas.—Order of special term modified. Draper vs. Romeyn.—Judgment of special terms

Pawlownia Imperialis vs. Caterpillars. BROOKLYN, June 18, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your interesting article in this Sunday's HER-ALD on street trees and worms, you did not men-tion another ornamental tree which is as free as the alanthus from worms, and possesses many advan-